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MASSACHUNETTA PL Official Organ of the N. E. Agricultural Society.

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHNAN PUR COL ISSUED WEEKLY AT NO. & STATE STREET,

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THE PLOUGHMAN offers great advantages to ad tisers. Its circulation is large and among the active and intelligent portion of the community. Entered as second-class roall matter.

Cider a Paying Product.

One of the most salable and non-parishable articles is vinegar. Good vinegar is made of nothing but apple juice. And the apple juice largely converted into vinegar is made from only, braised and other information apples. It takes a good apple to sell at a price that will not the farmer a profit, that is, when careful sultivation harvesting and preparation for market are considered. But of inferior fruit, nearly every farm has more or less. Such staple articles are "apple-jack" and vinegar, that rearly every town has one or more elder mills. Not every farmer knows that his poor grade apples can be disposed of at twenty to fifty cents per bushel by being converted into elder or vinegar.

The better class of power presses scource about four gations clder to the bushel of fruit. The mills receive the farmers' apples, pulp them, press, and allow three, 3½ or 3½ gallons elder per bushel of apples. The cost of pressing, the mill ewaer charges about 1½ cents per bushel. In most cases the farmer may have the pomice, also, which is a most valuable food for all kinds of stock without exception. My horse, cows, cheep hors hans, danks and turkays all eat of it freely said with great relish.

A cask of elder contains about forty-eight gallons. At 3½ gallons elder per bushel of apples, only fourteen bushel apples are required to fill a cask. The farmer must always farnish the cask. It should not be sour, mouldy or unclean. An alcohol or whiskey barrel, directly after being empticed at the druggist's or hotel, is by far the Cider a Paying Product.

always furnish the eask. It should not be sour, mouldy or unclean. An alcohol or whiskey barrel, directly after being emptied at the druggist's or hotel, is by far the best—better than a brand new barrel.

For the converting of the fourteen bushels of apples, at 1½ cents per bushel, the farmer pay the mill owner twanty-one cents. As cider, the eask ought to sell at fifteen cents per gallon, or for \$7.20; or, if held and converted into vinegar, at twenty cents, or for \$9.60; what more profitable hour can the average farmer spend than in picking up a dosen or fifteen bushels of windfalls? And if he has children put 'em to work at two to five cents per bushel, and you'll be surprised how quickly the little nimble fingers will hustle the apples into old fertilizer and grain sacks.

Where shall this cider and vinegar be sold? If your farm is located anywhere near a mill town, just try the boarding houses or the mill help families. The mill help can have nice gardens and thus beat the produce peddler, but they can't beat the farmer on cider or vinegar. F. H. P.

Ellithorpe Farm, Connecticut.

Wheat and Farm Fertility.

Wheat and Ferm Fertility.

The impression provailing among a large class of people (and more especially those of the more Western portions of our country) that our lands are gradually deteriorating in soil fertility, and that farming in our Estern and Middle States cannot be made to compete successfully with the more productive and easily worked lands of the Western States, apparently is not based on the actual condition of affairs new to a large extent existing.

Admitting the fact that abandoned farms exist, and are occasionally met with in some

large extent editing.

Admitting the fact that abandomed farms exist, and are occasionally met with in some of the Eastern States, does not prove conclusively that farming cannot be successfully conducted in the localitics referred to. Causes may have contributed to such conditions other than loss of fertility, Western competition, or a lower range of prices prevailing at certain times for farm products.

Undoubtedly many of those lands were never intented by nature to be devoted to agricultural pursuits in the first phase. However that may be, let us consider facts as they now exist in western New York; though not strictly an Eastern State, it may, owing to its early settlement, be termed as such. The farm on which I new reside was reclaimed from the wilderness by my father's family about the year 18th, Of course, under such conditions, for a time no grain could be grown. Eventually the wilderness by degrees disappeared, and the land was brought to a condition for growing the different grain crops, and was found especially adapted to the growing of winter wheat, owing to the lime stone coll, favorable climate, etc. For many years following the cultivation of this wheat was the main money crop of the favorable manufactured from it, it was easyely sought for in all the markets wherever it was known, and being a product of this, them so called Genesee County of wortern flow York, it became generally known as truthfully said that it was "eving to the first was suppriority of this floor that for many years truthfully said that it was "eving to the first was suppriority of this floor that for many years truthfully said that it was "eving to the superiority of this floor that for many years truthfully said that it was "eving to the superiority of this floor that for many years truthfully said that it was "eving to the superiority of this floor that for many years to the floor that for ma

here in western Row York, orn States or the far West.

IRVING D. COOK. Genesee County, N. Y.

(From T. F. Hunt's "Row to Choose a Farm." By arrangement with the publishers, Macmilian & Co., New York City.]

By arrespond with the publishers, Machinia & Co., New York City.]

While the States of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania are, like the New England States, adapted to trees and grass, and therefore to the farm industries based on trees and grass, yet these southern North Atlantic States have a greater adaptation to the cereals than New England. New England has one acre in sixteen of fits improved area in wheat, mains, eats, rye, barley and buck wheat; while the remaining three North Atlantic States have one acre in four. This adaptation to the growth of the concentrated foods is most marked in southeastern Pennsylvania and in western New York and Pennsylvania, where the physiographical features are similar to those of the Ohio valley.

In its natural state the southern North Atlantic region was covered with a dense forest, the narrow leaved trees eccupying the upper regions and the broad-leaved the lower regions. Few, if any regions, rehabilitate themselves more readily with tree growth of economic importance.

THE IMPROVED AREA

in New York State can be divided into three

IN New York State can be divided into three nearly equal parts, one part being in pasture, another in meadow, while one-third is devoted to all other crops. Pennsylvania contains a larger proportion of cerual and less proportion of meadow, while New Jarsey is more largely gives to tracking interests. Western New York is famous for the production of large quantities of apples of high quality, while other herticultural crops are highly developed in this and other portions of the regions. Buckwheat, beans and white pointees are religionly important crops. One-cighth the

Tabon from original fruit, actual size.

PALL PIPPIN

sections often hinders travel. The summer timate is especially delightful. Over most if the region the rainfall is between thirty-ve and forty inches, while on the south-metern border it is above forty inches, prings and streams abound, and an abunance of pure water can generally be obtained at moderate depths. The exceptions, owever, make it essential that the purhaser of a farm should make careful in-

IMPROVED OUTLOOK. more of the North fered from the com the North Central of the land, the

none in marketing than with hency. Lot it once get daubed about, or on the outside of the package, and it is a sticky mess, attracting files and other insects, and retaining whetever dust or dirt comes in contact with it, making it of the repulsive rather than the attractive sweet of nature. Comb honey which may have become daubed should be returned to the bees for a half hour or so to be cleaned up again.

Be willing to pay a fair wage to those who will undertake to sell for you, and de not expect them to be able to sell your honey at a higher price than what you can yourself, unless they have a better article. Possibly the best way to arrange all this—and it is done and recognized in about all kinds of commerce—is to fix the selling price, and then allow a certain percentage off to the trade, or those who sell our goods for us. If a grocer or other merchant will undertake to handle your honey then do not go and retail to these who might otherwise become his oustomers, nor peddle it throughout his market field at the same price which you would have charged him for it. This would be refusing to pay an honest wage to those who work for you, besides outling the price of honey and doing much to drive your own product out of the market. Of course, selling honey from house to house is not a rapid way to acquire riches. Many can make four times as much at something cless. But there are doubtiess beekcopers without number who can do well at selling their honey crop themselves in surrounding lowns. Surely, there are many who would have done better, last year, had they disposed of their honey near home, rather than ship it to a distant, overcrowded city market and take what the dealer was able to realize for these. This question of profitably disposing of the honey orop is one that must be of great interest to the producers. On it depends their success more than upon any other thing—aside from nectar in the flowers. But after the er p is soured, unmust be of great interest to the producers.

On it depends their success more than upon any other thing—aside from nectar in the flewers. But after the er p is secured, unless it fluds a remunerative market, only loss and discouragement can result.

Leonie, N. J. P. G. Herman.

DUBUM WERAT IN THIS COUNTRY.

At a recent meeting of the Precident's Cabinet, Secretary Wilson of the Depart-ment of Agriculture explained to the Preci-dent's right-hand men that his department

and labor departments, was in deadly opposition to them, and that they were naturally its deadly enemies. Toward the end of the hearings this feeling was allayed and the manufacturers finally came to the conclusion that the law was going to be enforced and decided to give their best aid to the commissioners in liberally and rationally internating is

WHOLE NO. 3378

commissioners in liberally and rationally interpreting it.

Speaking of the hearings, the Government's chief chemist said, in response to the question as to the general attitude of the manufacturers: "They all had three general propositions to advance. First, the law did not apply to the particular product they were manufacturing. If it did, and the law was enforced, then they were ruined, and would have to go out of business. Thirdly, if they were doing anything that was contrary to law it was because the consumers wanted their goods prepared that way, and would not be satisfied with anything else.

"One witness told me that the whole

infied with anything else.

"One witness told me that the whole candy business would be killed if the use of aniline dye was prohibited. I told him that was queer, since the prohibition against this coloring agent was drawn in the original pure-food bill by the Candy Manufacturers' Association itself.

"Another manufacturer was very anxious to allow the use of borle acid in ketchups. He was not interested in anything else because he did not manufacture anything but ketchup. Many of the manufacturers did not want to commit themselves as to what they really wanted, but the commission finally convinced them that the law had to be enforced and that we were willing to take any reasonable suggestions they had to give, so that the session as a whole was very satisfactory."

INTERNATIONAL WEATHER PORECASTS.

Daily weather forceasts served by means

INTERNATIONAL WEATHER PORECASTS.

Daily weather forecasts served by means of wireless telegraph to ships at sea is a plan that Prof. Willis P. Moore, head of the United States Weather Burean, a branch of the Department of Agriculture, has in view. This project Professor Moore expressed to the guests at a banquet of the Old Time and Military Telegraphers Association during the present week. Professor Moore and his associates hope that ence the scheme is perfected Washington, Lendon and other large cities of the globe will be used as contres to give daily observations to vessels on every count in the same way that forecasts are now sent breadeast throughout the country.

The necessary stops have already been

The necessary stops have already been taken by the United States toward securing the co-operation of the transcontinental dent's right-hand men that his department was very much gratified over the fact that if fity million bushels of Durum wheat will be threshed in this country this year. It is only about five years since the department introduced this wheat into the United States, but in that time its cultivation has been very widespread since it is very vainable for the manufacture of macaroni. It is a hard spring wheat and cannot be raised in the winter, but the Department of Agriculture, Secretary Wilson stated, now proposed to try hybridizing it with the best winter wheat of the country with a view to producing a hard winter sort.

According to the Department of Agriculture the macaroni business of the United States should increase in importance from States and States should increase in importance from States should increase in importance in the case the plan would fail, and efforts are to be made to have all the other nations are to be made to have all the other nations are to be made to have all the other nations are to be made to have all the other nations are to be made to have all the other nations are to be made to have all the other nations are to be made to have all the other nations are to be made to have all the other nations are to

Among the Farmers.

The most troublesome weed on our place is common chickweed. After trying all methods to get rid of it, we made a chicken yard at the spots most infested, and we find that nearly all of the weed has disappeared and think by another year it will all be killed out.—Mrs. J. W. Sparkman, Tully,

N. Y.

We have lately put in a cellar in a bank, building the walls of stone, laid in lime and mortar, adding some coment to the mortar for the exposed parts of the wall. The door frame is built into the wall, and fitted with two doors, one swinging out and the other swinging in. The roof covering is of strong timbers, covered with flat stones, upon which was piled a large heap of dirt. This roof covering sheds the water, and keeps out frost. The cost was very little, all the work being done by the farm help at odd times.—M. O. Safford, Salem, N. Y.

Farm labor is very soarce, especially

times.—M. O. Safford, Salem, N. Y.

Farm labor is very scarce, especially female help. The luxury of a servant girl vanished long ago, and there are quite a few homes within a limited area without a weenen of any sort. Women seem to have a grudge against the farm.—E. O. P., Belknep County, N. H.

A concrete foor in my tiemp enables me to save aff liquid manure, and this I used last year to fertilize my garden, applying it the winter previous, and oh, it made things grew! I had rhubarb stalks three feet long and two inches in diameter, and best of all there are no weed seeds in the manure.—John H. Harmon, York County, Mc.

STANDARD CONTRACTOR AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY

Dairy.

The Housman Dairy Form.

places on Long Island is Forest Farm, owned by A. A. Housman, a prominent New York broker. A striking feature of the home place is the prominence of concrete buildings, which have taken the place of about all the wooden structures formerly on the farm. The sides of the barns and other buildings have a double wall with air space between to insure warmth. The concrete is applied on metal lathings, over which is plaster, as put on in house interiors. The cilings are also concreted.

The interior arrangements, although hardly yet complete, are, no doubt, expected to be a model in their way. The stalls are ranged each side of a wide driveway and are of cement and iron. The floor of the stalls is raised and a manure trough is out in the floor back of the stalls, and

of the stalls is raised and a manure trough is cut in the floor back of the stalls, and manure is conveyed by a system of buckets on a chain encircling the barn and running out to the manure house some distance back of the barn. These troughs and any part of the cattle barn can be washed out thoroughly at any time with the hose and hydrant connections provided. The cows are fastened with leather collars fitted with rings, which may be snapped into connection with the supports of the stalls. The rings run up and down on an upright iron rod, so that the cows are allowed considerable freedom of movement. Water and feed troughs are in front of the stalls. feed troughs are in front of the stalls.

The dairy room is separate from the main cow barn. Milk is taken there and delivered by the milkman to the dairy workmen who weigh and test the milk, giving a daily record of each cow. After milking each cow the milkman washes his hands and takes a fresh pall. Connected with the barn there is a room for the milkmen with facilities for baths, etc., great emphasis being placed on the cleanliness of the milk-

Two large silos are also connected with the barn. The barn is intended to accom-modate about sixty cows. The herd, al-

modate about sixty cows. The herd, although not reaching this number, is a large one, and includes a Guernsey bull valued at \$3000, besides many cows which are well known in Guernsey breeding circles, and descended from famous animals.

The present value of the buildings and herd is placed at about \$100,000, and will be considerably increased by later additions. Milk produced under these careful conditions is, of course, intended to be sold a much above the ordinary price.

The Outlook for City Milk.

of the movement in all the cities for better milk. This movement means that less adul-terated and extended milk will be sold, and therefore that the middlemen will have to call on the producers for more whole milk. The extra call will probably wipe out the surplus in most of the city markets and duce a shortage in some of them.

A third feature is the growth of the city markets. Each year sees more consumers

A fourth feature is the growing demand of the cheese and butter factories and con-densaries for milk. Cheese and butter promise to rule high and to be in short supply indefinitely. The liquid markets will have to compete with the factories in prices and the producers should profit by compe-

A fifth feature of the situation is the reduction in the milk supply of the towns that inevitably will result from rigid city inspection and the rejection of whatever milk does not come up to the standard set

two conditions, viz.: absolute cleanliness in that inevitably will result from rigid city inspection and the rejection of whatever milk does not come up to the standard set by the cities.

The milk output of the territory is limited, even if it cannot be accurately measured. There are just so many cows. They produce just so much milk.

Their production constitutes the supply of milk in the territory, and against it must be set the total demand, present and prospective. Information gathered by this journal indicates that in the territory from Maine to Montana the milk supply is short today, and that it will be short for several years to come. Furthermore, there is little or no reason to believe that the supply will be, or can be made to increase as rapidly as the demand is increasing.

The city retail prices for milk are to be advanced. The city officials and middle to the "city poor" has been largely adulterated, skimmed, robbed, watered and doctored milk, and the new city regulations forbid the sale of such milk. Producers are going to receive better prices for their milk.

Today the situation puts before the milk producers the opportunity of their lives to

milk.

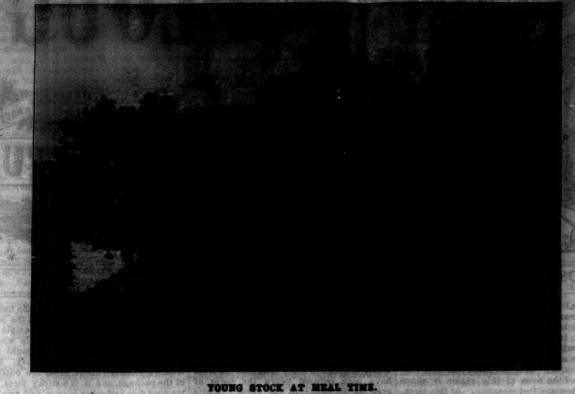
Today the situation puts before the milk producers the opportunity of their lives to take and to hold the absolute control of their business. Organisation is their need now. Co-operation is their weapon for the future. They are going to put more cost into milk, and it will be their own fault if they do not take more money out of it, enough more to make their business profitable.—N. Y. Farmer.

Something About Milk Veins and the

A few years ago we thought we would see what percentage of the farmers out of one hundred believed that the large veins on the belly of the cow which are called milk veins were really veins for conveying milk to the udder. So, without expressing any opinion of our own on the matter, we simply asked the following question of one farmer after another:

Why are those veins called milk veins?

where after another:
Why are those veins called milk veins?
he answer from ninety-nine out of the
andred was in effect like this: "Beause
toy carry the milk to the udder." Of the
tenaining ten, five could not give any
tower except to say that they did not



The colony plan for chickens at the Virginia Experiment Station

The middlems, those who manufacture as well as those who retail milk, are studying the outlook for milk in these States. At their observation is all from the eity and of the milk line, it is inevitable that their views are clouded. They do not know what the farmers are clouded. They do not know what the farmers are clouded. They do not know what the farmers are clouded. They do not know what the farmers are clouded. They do not know what the farmers are clouded in the result of the original narrative from which they are so exhilf-sulty entertains their views are clouded. They do not know what the farmers are clouded. They do not know what the farmers are clouded in the result of the country of blood the organ is very cansitive to abrupt changes of heat and cold. This is the produced in the territory, and that advanced prices will fare it out.

From the country end of the line the out. look presents some clear features. The producers of milk have been reducing their herds by conting off aged cows. They have put on as many helfers and young cows as they have been able to buy at what they consider "reasonable prices." In all probability there was never a time in the part when there was never a time in the part ability there was never a time in the part ability there was never a time in the part ability there was never a time in the part ability there was never a time in the part ability there was never a time in the part ability there was never a time in the part ability there was never a time in the part ability there was never a time in the part ability there was never a time in the part ability there was never a time in the part ability there was never a time in the part ability there was never a time in the part ability there was never a time in the part ability there was never a time in the part ability there was never a time in the part ability there was never a time in the part ability there was never a time in the part ability there was never a time in the part ability there was never a time in the part ab

Sensible Milk Making.

Of late it seems to be quite the thing for public lecturers to insist that good milk cannot be made in barns with wooden flore, stalls and mangers and with mannre stored in the collar below.

We are making milk in such a barn here and selling fifty to sixty gallons a day to our neighbors on the campus for table use. It keeps sweet a week ordinarily, and we have kept it sweet for twenty days.

With cows in normal condition, good milk depends upon the rigid observance of two conditions, vis.: absolute cleanliness in milking and quickly aerating and cooling the milk after it is drawn.

quality.

We must light out this battle for milk, along this line, if it takes a lift is vital to the welfare of agricul Prof. G. M. Gowell, Orene, Me.

know, while only five had the right idea, vix., that these veins were in reality great blood veins returning blood from the udder to the heart. Afterwards we conversed with several of the original ninety on the subject and stated to them what science had really found out as to the purpose of those veins. In almost every instance, however, we found them adhering steadfastly to their former ideas. One of them declared that he had cut into a vein on a deed cow and had seen the milk flow out.

Now this is but one of several errors concerning the physiology of a cow which are strongly believed in by farmers. To be really intelligent and well informed, to be lieve in the truth and not a mass of errors on any question concerning living beings, one must make a study of them. Can we afford as farmers to be harboring a mass of unfounded notions about so important an animal as the cow?

If we believe the truth as it really exists, that these veins return the blood to the heart, it will teach us several valuable lessons:

(1) It will show us the enormous circulation of blood that is required to produce milk in a good cow. (2) It will teach us that we must take good care of the adder, for with such a heavy influx and outpour of blood the organ is very constitive to abrupt changes of heat and cold. This is the reason that cows are very apt to have garget by lying on cold ground late in the fall; also by lying on stone or cement floors.

(3) It will teach us the folly of tying cows for a standing cow to step over on to the last of the contract, and the vicins and manners that will entertain the little case quite as manh as the takes we must take good care of the adder, for with such a heavy influx and outpour of blood the organ is very constitive to abrupt changes of heat and cold. This is the reason that cows are very apt to have garget by lying on cold ground late in the fall; also by lying on stone or cement floors.

(3) It will teach us the folly of tying cows for the standard cover the truth and the standard cover the tr

preciate all its merits as the record of the experiences of a true lover of London, old and new. The sixteen pictures in colors by Nelson Dawson are worthy of the text.
And there are thirty-six other illustrations
which reproduce many celebrated pictures
in a highly effective manner. (New York:
The Macmillan Company.)

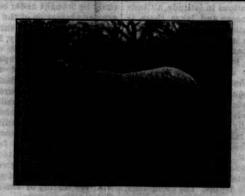
The Golden Chronicle.

The American Invalid Aid Society, which was organized by the Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale and other enthusiastic philanthropists fourteen year-ago, has been of incalculable service in aiding those suffering from tuberculosis, and in helping to care a wasting disease for which our fathers believed there was no remedy. The communitive was doomed to a living death in their opinion, and he was often thought to be the victim of an hereditary ailment from which there was no escape this side the grave. This idea has proved to be erroneous through later medical recearch, and now there is nearly alawys hope for the relief of the consumptive through the sanitarium treatment, and in incipient stages it can be completely cured in this way.

would prove a very profitable guide to the wisest and best methods of handling the cow. We should always remember that the highest profit from cows can only come through the use of the best judgment and the best methods.—Hoard's Dairyman.

Sensible Milk Making.

whether it is appropriate or otherwise; and thus enter London by Kensington, and thus enter London by Kensington Gore and Knightsbridge, there is some fitness in beginning at Hyde Park Corner, by that equare, tasiturn, gray house, just to the society's physicians. In its good offices the society knows no race or creed, and all who come under its protection will receive but which I have always been told like consideration.



SPANISH MERINO RAM. Two-year-old. Property of C. C. Carpenter, Trenten, Ma. Flooce, 25 lbs.

is really No. 1 London—if any No. 1
London there be." From this point the
narrator proceeds on his wanderings with
many pertinent historical allusions and
recollections of literary and other colebrities whose names have been identified with the British capital, Mr.
Lucas writes from a full mind with ovident spontancity, and his acquaintance
with the topography of the giant city and
the changes that have been made in it from
time to thus be intimate and accounts.

STATE FAIR FIRST Of special note are the awards made at the Ohio State Fair there the highest score of 98 went to butter entered by the Conover reamery Company of Greenville, MADE FROM DE LAVAL IAND SEPARATOR CREAM, while the butter receiving the search highest score of 97 was also made from DE LAVAL HAND EPARATOR CREAM by the Glen Echo Greenwery of Springfield, are, as in many other instances, we have a practical demonstration how much the DE LAVAL separator means in both creamery of farm separation. and farm separation.

All highest awards in every contest of the National Buttermakers Association, from 1892 to 1996, including the great Dairy Show-in Chicago this year, have been won by users of DE LAVAL machines. The butter receiving highest score at the World's Exposition in Paris in 1991 was DE LAVAL made, as was also the Grantion in Paris butter of the St. Louis World's Fair in 1994. A DE LAVAL estalogue will help to make plain why DE LAVAL cream is superior. Write for it today. THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO. GENERAL OFFICES; 74 CORTLANDT ST., STODDARD MFG. CO. NEW YORK. RUTLAND, VT.

people since it was founded. The demands upon it are constantly increasing. In the course of two years, which may be regarded as typical once, it gave material aid to 291 invalids, and during the same time it expended \$2405 & for the direct use of invalids, in board, traveling expenses and comforts, to say nothing of the thousands it instructed in person and hy letter. With more funds at its command it could vastly extend its usefulness, but now it often has to reluctantly defer help on account of deficiency of receipts. There are a number of generous people, who always contribute to its support, and they should be joined by others of kind hearts and liberal hands. Among the decors are some of the best known recidents of Boston, who are always foremest in good deeds. Those who wish to make a bequest may use the following formula: "I give and bequeath to the American Invalid Aid Scolety of Boston deliars, to be used for the benevolent purposes of the society."

In the spring of 1002 the American Invalid Society was given twelve lots on the outskirts of Pine Bluff, N. C., by John T. Patrick, Chief Industrial Agent of the Seaboard Air Line Railway. The gift included beside a fourteen-acre farm suitable for fruit raising and gardening.

The patients live in tents,or small houses, and the plan of the colony includes, besides, a central esting house, with reception, bathing facilities, etc., which would cost, with furnishings, \$1000. This was believed to be the most economical arrangement that could be made and one that would encourage donations.

The first tent, size 10x19 feet, given the

would encourage donations.

The first tent, size 10x19 feet, given the

The first tent, size 10x12 feet, given the society, cost, with equipment, \$75. It presented the appearance of a modestly appointed bedroom indoors. The Shumway Cottage, which was the first cottage donated to the society, cost with fittings \$150, and its size is 14x20 feet. Cottages are needed, especially in winter, for women and children, who are too weak to endure life under canvas.

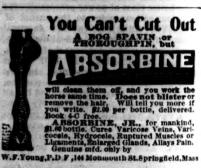
The colony derives some revenue from souvenirs made by the invalids from the native pins. They include, among other articles, ornamental cups and pine come pen holders, which are especially admired. The building where this work is done is furnished sith power, and the free use of it is given the patients. It is hoped the making of wooden ware and wood carving will hereafter be included among the paying industries here. It is thought that in time the cultivation of fruit and vegetables will prove profitable, and, therefore, each person capable of light work will be assigned a garden plot.

The society contemplates establishing cottage colonies in various parts of the country, so that diseases of all sorts arising in the main from climatic causes may be successfully treated, for in this broad land we have climates adapted to individual physical needs of every kind.

Migration for the preservation of life and health is the object of the American Invalid Society, and its usefulness can be extended indefinitely if the public comes to its aid with sufficient financial encouragement. It is engaged in a labor of love which is a blessing to the whole community, the physically happy as well as the bodily afflicted. The office of the society is not 707 Tremout Building, Secton, where all information censerving it may be obtained, and where contributions, large or small, may be sent.









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Evergreens and Perennials A large and fine stock of well-rooted plants, grown in sandy loam. Good plants; best sizes for planting, very cheap. Priced catalogue free on application.

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We Manufacture All Kinds of Team and Farm Wagon Wheels

And furnish them tired, banded and boxed, with Concord axles, welded and set. Write for particulars. A. E. STEVENS & CO., Portland, Maine.

Hord beneate by the prine-winning Perfection 3d these, sen of the 50,000 Date and Beau Donald 3d 1444. This herd consists of the most noted cattle of a broad. Such as Helley May, the dam of the great writestion family; Columbia, a sister of the great writestion family; Columbia, a sister of the great left of the great writest and the desire of the great size of 5-years old heffer over sold at public saction is the world; the 5000 Chrontion, the highest priced years old of 1001; and others of similar ceding will and heffers for cale by the above great sizes at a times. J C. ADAME, Moweaquh, Ill.

SAM W. KIDD, LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER, LEXINGTON, KY. VEARS successful selling for leading stars of podigreed stock and stood the test.

SHORT-HORNS FOR SALE.

RT & RAWLINS, . Springfield, Obio

multywood SOUTHBOWNS Los. DEB. A. BRUMBON FLOCK OF 300 HEAD.

Androw" and "Jubilee,"
of Bichmond; "Sandringham,"
want VIL; "Union Jack" and
track," bred by C. W. Adean

T. M. GEBBON, Mgr.

Doultry.

Chickens in Colony Houses.

Chickens is Colony Houses.

One thousand or more chickens are raised each year at the Virginia Experiment Station, all hatched and recred by artificial means. The method of caring for the young stock during the latter part of the season is described in Bullatin 98 by J. H. Stewart and Horace Atwood.

After the chicks become old enough and hardy enough to do without artificial heat they are removed from the piped brooder house and placed in colony houses. These are eight feet square, have a door and window in front, and are provided with perches. When the chicks are placed in these houses temporary runs, are made by means of poultry wire. The chicks are thus confined for a week or two until they become waywised to their new home. Then the wire is removed and the chicks are allowed unrestricted range for the rest of the season.

If the colony houses are too near together the chicks sometimes get in the habit of a cowding into certain houses at night instead of remaining uniformly distributed among the different houses. This can be prevented, quite largely, by closing all seanings and at a crediting animals provided

among the different houses. This can be prevented, quite largely, by closing all openings so as to exclude animals prowling about at night, for the entrance of a skunk are weasel into a house will cause the chicks shun that particular house when they go to roost on the following night. Also the chicks are enabled to find their own homes have promptly when the houses are painted forest colors.

ferent colors.

During the past few years we have found broods: that by raising chickens in a piped brooder house and then transferring them to colony houses the labor of attending to individual brooders is not only avoided, but the chicks have been healthier and more of them have been raised to maturity.

cutdoor brooders have not been successful. They are difficult to attend to in stormy weather, and in a few years become old and out of repair; and if indoor brood-ers are to be used on any considerable scale it seems wiser to construct a piped brooder house kept warm by a heater, burning coal or gas, rather than to bother with a number of individual lamps, each of which is almost of as much trouble to attend as the large heater.

Handy Bug Killer.

My smoker is made from an old square oil can. A round one would do. I cut a hole in the top with a can opener and fitted a cover tightly. A five-inch hole was cut on one side and an old tunnel soldered over it for a spout. A half-inch tube five inches



BUG SMOKER.

BUG S

ing pullets may not be crowded.

Crowding a growing pullet for room or the right sort of food is a costly mistake. The pullets should be kept vigorously at work and from now on supplied with quite a variety to pick over. Early hatched will soon be laying, which means egg food must be supplied. Lice must be kept away. The laying quarters should be kept clean,

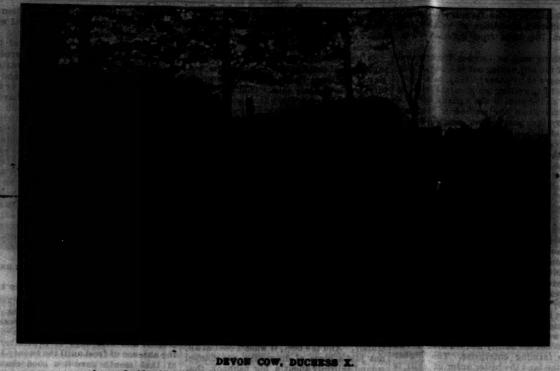
grain bag a turkey's crop is, anyway! Feed them plenty of grain from now until Thanksgiving. If they are inclined to wander away, feeding at regular hours of some grain will do much to keep them nearer their roosting place. And if the turks haven't a suitable roosting place one should be prepared at once.

Poultry items.

The Live Stock Journal says: "Ifrs. Henry Ramsey of Chelsea, who sold \$150 worth of turkeys last year, puts little bells on her hen turkeys, and the tinkle, tinkle of these little bells keeps the 'varmints' away from the nests, as well as affording a sort of protection to the broods after they are hatched. Coyotes and other prowling beasts will not molest the turkey with the bell, as has been abundantly proved by Mrs. Ramsey." As those who report unusually good success in raising chickens early in the spring are most often found abiong those who feed no soft or warm foods, while others get but few chickens until the weather is so warm that they have cased to stimulate agg. production by warm messes and by spiced foods, it may be almost taken for granted that such foods reduce the percentage of fertility in the enckens.

The complication of combanding and nonline

the combination of oreharding and poul-try keeping is always a good one. The



A grend old milk giver at 17 years of aga. Hard of Powell Bree., Shadeland, Pa.

trees furnish the shade the fowl like in the summer, and the fowl help the trees by fertilizing the soil amo g them and by feeding upon the borers, grubs, enterpillars and other insect pests. The fruit is better where the hens work under the trees, and the fowl are benefited by the animal food they get there.

Dorticultural.

Keeping Apples in Trench.

The well-known Missouri orcha The well-known Missour! orchardist, Jacob Falth, writes in Colman's Rural World as follows: Never was it so important as this year to keep apples until spring. They are plentiful and cheap, and if they can be preserved until spring they will command a fair price. I have kept apples until the next year's crop ripened with little or no rot at a cost not exceeding three cents per bushel, as follows:

Pick them as soon as ripe: store in the

cents per bushel, as follows:

Pick them as soon as ripe; store in the coldest place in an out-building, or the north side of trees will do; cover about eight inches with straw, hay, or like material, to exclude the sun and light, as apples keep better in the dark. As soon as freezing weather comes sort the apples carefully.

fully.

Then dig a trench twelve inches deep

This variety is, in its season, the standard for quality as a cooking apple in some parts of New England and the Middle States. Its fine, large, handsome fruit al-ways finds a market at top prices wherever be supplied. Lice must be kept away. The-laying quarters should be kept clean, rather attracting the singing pullets to them.

Hens not to be wintered should be closely watched to note progress of the moult. My plan is, after about half the pin feathers are well started, say an inch long, such hens are confined singly for a few days. If no eggs are noticed the hen is killed, picked thoroughly clean, dressed as clean as possible, then washed, allowed to dry, and put in a paper bag. It is then put on my load of general farm produce. I can readily dispose of one to two hundred such well-prepared hens during the fall at twenty centered hens d

Profit in Grape Juice.

In a former article on grape growing, al-lusion was made to the manufacture of grape jules or unformented wine as offering a profitable use for grapes of ordinary to poor quality. By request, the prestice of making grape jules is now given more in

their roosting place. And if the turks haven't a suitable roosting place on should be prepared at once.

About all ponitry take kindly to corn at this couler season. Ducks are no exception. And now with "frames" all made, more corn may be safely fed them, either meal, cracked or whole. But if ducks are to be marketed this fall, don't let them run the fat off while pumping in the corn. Keep them confined reasonably close and clean. By the way, have you ever noticed how ducks will "go "for overripe cucumbers when sliced for them? F. H. P.

Tolland County, Ct.

Poultry Items.

The Live Stock Journal says: "Mrs. Henry Ramsey of Chalsea, who sold \$150 worth of turkeys last year, puts little balls on her hen turkeys, and the tinkle, tinkle of these little bells keeps the "varmints' away from the nests, as well as a fording a sert of protection to the broods after they are hatched. Coyotes and other prowling beasts will not molest the turkey with the bell, as has been abundantly proved by Mrs. Ramsey." As those who report unusually good success in raising chickens early in the spring are most often found the fruit about the survey wine. Sand will an affording a serve movement press or any grinding machine which will pulp the grapes without breaking the seeds. Broken sodd will injure the favor. After grinding the serve was and the turkey with the bell, as has been abundantly proved by Mrs. Ramsey." As those who report unsually good success in raising chickens early in the spring are most often found the turkey with the clear the figuid as in the case of continuity wine. Sand will not do as a filter, it will take away the fruit flavor. Straw it will take away the fruit flavor. Straw it will take away the fruit flavor.

Many use common bottles, scaling the sorks air-tight with a coment of resin and bets-

The amount of sugar to be added will depend on the ripeaces of the fruit and the demands of the market sought. Sometimes the juice is put up without any extra sweetening, but usually with Concord grapes considerable sugar must be added at the time of scaling to make the product sufficiently sweet to the taste. The juice must be heated enough to well dissolve the sugar.

ciently sweet to the tasta. The julce must be heated enough to well dissolve the sugar.

In putting up the julce, fill the bottles or jars to the brim with juice and place them in a kettle of water which is nearly boiling hot. When the julce is also boiling hot, cort the bottle, taking care to leave no air space between the cork and the liquid. If an ordinary cork bottle is used, it must be coated at once after inserting with resin and wax. If any of the bottles have been improperly done and fermentation should start, the julce may be reheated and again scaled. If it is desired to obtain a really fancy article, the julce should all be strained and rescaled at the end of a few mouths after the remaining sediment has had time to separate. The bottled julce should be stored in a cool place.

It will keep several years, but in opening old julce care should be taken to remove the mould which is likely in time to accumulate on the top of the julce, and which will injure the flavor if allowed to mix with it when poured out. Grape julce made in this way will be found beantifully clear and bright, and much superior to the muddy article often found on the market.

The price of grape julce in New England varies from forty to ninety cents per quart, no regular rates being established. Even at the lower of these prices the maker gets a good return for his grapes and sugar, considering the fact that only small, scraggly bunches of fruit need be used.

The most difficult part of the business is to sell the product, and no one can expect to accomplish anything at it except by vigorously pushing out for a market.

Considerations for Apple Grewers.

Considerations for Apple Gree Ascertain the varieties of truits and roduce wanted in the markets desired to

coctume.

"6. A striking feature of the models from Paris is the shortened waist line. This is shown in most of the elaborate toilettee and is decidedly new. The armhole, too, has altered and become larger, and the sleeves are often cut so as to begin at the cellar and present an unbroken line scross the shoulder. They are usually elaborate enough, however, slightly fuller and often draped, greatly trimmed and ornamented, and a rather long three-quarters in depth—an ugly length, if the truth be told, necessitating long gloves and a generous must when the temperature sinks. what one."

"So nice of you," was the reply. "Sorry I can't say when I will be at home."

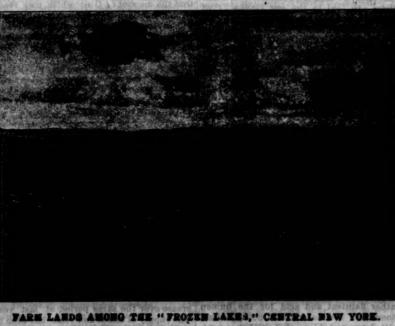
Just then the conductor rang the bell, and the quick witted belle stepped to the street, leaving behind her the memory of a sareastic smile.

"That is a large milliner's bill that you have contracted," said one woman to another as they came from a fashionable reception. "I'm afraid your husband will tear his hair when you tell him the

rather long three-quarters in depth—an ugly length, if the truth be told, necessitating long gloves and a generous must when the temperature sinks.

***. The princess gown is becoming less the simple garment which the beautiful English princess made popular several decades age, and is this season being complicated and adorned till sometimes only one view betrays its origin and scheme of creation. The one-piece lining is still preserved scalounly, for if properly fitted it gives a tryle to the dress not otherwise obtainable, and the girdle or bell-like trimming frequently enetroles only half the waist, while the other—either back or front—is on the severely graceful lines of the original design.

o. The Delineator says: "The vital que-tion whether Empire lines shall or shall not be, is at last decided as far as New York is concerned. All high-class establishments have declared themselves upon the affirmative side, and are now busily preparing gowns cut with the elevated waist line that is the distinctive feature of the Empire dress. It has taken some time to persuade the American woman to adopt the new fashion, but from present indications it will be seen in all dressy gowns throughout the winter, and promises to become general towards spring. Rejected at first as too radical, the picturesque but daringly unconventional lines of the Empire gown have been gradually medified until Josephine herself would fail to recognize, in the present day product, the distinctive dress of her period. The belt line of the modern Empire gown is considerably higher than nature indicates; the skirs's fuller and more graceful than the one from which it takes its name, and the long lines that-salf-frem the softly draped bust are decided.



Land largely in trees and grass, distart hills one thousand feet above valley. The valley has been formed by the recession of Chyuga Lake. A very attractive farm and recidence section. See article, "Farming in the Middle States."

Belost such varieties of fruit as will thrive best in your climate and soil.

Flant those varieties liberally, work them thoroughly, grow them as well as they can

ste. The up-to-date Empire gown lvidual treatment, and it may be ume shapes readily sasptable to

woman," was the grue respectively attendant.

"I beg your pardon, sir, did I fully understand the import of your words?" was the rejeining query.

The salesman did not deign a reply to this, but deliberately bissed in the inquirer's fase, who was really an old patron of the satablishment.

She did not want to make a seeme by semplaining to his employers then and there, but if she had proceeded after this fashion, he would, probably, have been fashion, he would, probably, have

JAS. E. SILVERTHORN ROSSVILLE, IND. BREEDER OF HIGH-CLASS

RICE & HUTCHINS, Inc., 31 High St., Boston, Mass.

Then, as if to moilify her, the youth ex-claimed: "I am coming down to see you some evening this week, but I don't know what one."

ear his hair when you tell him the

amount."
"Oh," was the rejoinder, "I do not intend to let him know anything about it. I shall settle that little debt myself."
"But have you the money to do this?"

"Certainly. I've been card playing; that's the bridge that carried me over."

poor, we have always with us.

The advance in the price of provisions is said to be owing to an increased demand, though where the call comes from it is difficult to determine. To be sure, immigrants are pouring into this country by the thousands, but they are not the kind of people that would consume the fine catables that are going up in price. The protest against the high rates are often amusing, and at a fruit stand the other day the Saunterer overheard the following dialogue:

"Those apples are good lookers. How much are they?"
"Six cents apiece."
"Well, I'll take a half of one of the big-

"Well, I'll take a half of one of the big-gest of them, and mind you ent it even."

An old-fashioned man, who has always used a Wade & Butcher razor, was pre-sented a safety razor last week, and with-out reading the directions that accompanied it he attempted to use it. His experience was torturing. He neglected to put in a blade, and after scraping his face for some time he threw the instrument down in disgust, and exclaimed:

and exclaimed:
"Of all the doggoned humbugs I ever struck that is the worst. These new fangled contrivances are only money catch-

Then he applied cold cream to his face, which had the color of a Harvard flag.

which had the color of a Harvard flag.

There are women who make a business of visiting stores and pricing goods without intending ever to buy, but that does not justify any clerk in being impolite to one who examines articles that are for sale. Sometimes a would-be purchaser cannot determine on a first visit just what she wants, as far as quantity is concerned, and has to defer until later the making of a selection. A case in point was presented for the Sannterer's consideration the other day. A friend of his, of the gentler sex, asked to be shown some dress material, and after she had looked at several pieces she was in doubt as to the number of yards she wanted, and she said:

"I really will have to call again, for I

"I really will have to call again, for I must consult my dressmaker about the number of yards wanted."

"You ought to know as well as any other woman," was the gruff response of the surly attendant.

les are good lookers. How

HIGH CUT Water King'

\$4.00

In a street car the other day the Saunterer was amused at the apt remarks of a young woman to a young man, who pretended to be asleep in his seat while she was occupying a standing position and uncomfortably elinging to a strap. Just before it was time for her to get out he apparently awoke, and she said: "You must have been out late last night." SCOTCH and SCOTCH-TOPPED SHORT-HORNS "You must have been out late last night." "Oh, I beg your pardon, didn't see you; take my place," he murmured. "No, I thank you," was the response. "I might esteh the nod, nod fever and I have not far to go. Keep your seat and have your usp out, little boys need a great deal of slumber." rue on application. Visitors w

LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER. W. S. MILLER, TOLEDO, OHIO.

OAK HILL FARM

SHORT-HORNS

Have won more prizes than any other herd on the coast. At the treat St. Louis World's Fair we captured ten of the most desirable ribbons, isolucing the aged herd.

We also breed Cetaweids, Shropshires and Southdowns. Our prices are reasonable STOCK FOR SALE.

OHABLES E. LADD, Prop.,

North Yamhill, Ore.



A Smart Jumper

that's the bridge that carried me over."

A crowd was collected the other day at the entrance of a tall business building, in front of which stood an ambulance wagon. The Saunterer inquired of nearly all the bystanders what the matter was, and no one could give him any information. He passed down the street and returned in about fifteen minutes and the same people were still standing in the same old place as ignorant as before. Their ouriosity may have been finally gratified, but the Saunterer is still uninformed regarding the cause of the trouble. The idlers, like the poor, we have always with us.

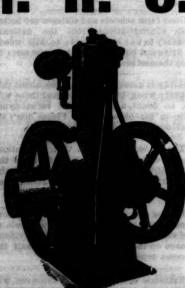
The advance in the price of provisions is They are interesting, require much training, yet with all their brilliancy of action are very helpless. Constant attention is necessary. A saddler must be well groumed Mothing finer for his skin or his coat than Glosserine, a stable blessing. Bathe with a sponge. Makes a delightful strengthening rub-down. Supplied by EASTERN DRUG CO.,

Jas. W. Sparks, Pitteen years snoomsful

LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER for the best breeders in America. erms ressonable. SARSHALL, MO

UPLAND FARM HERD BROWN SWISS CATTLE.

the Florine and Eiga families, stred by Supreme, the Champion Bull at the New York State Fair, 1901 and 1902. For information and prices, address GEORGE T. HUBBLE, Ma Solvay, N. Y.



FARM POWERS Gasoline, Alcohol or Gas

Look well to the power you buy, letter get along the old way than buy a sakeshift—an engine you can't depend gon to respond when you want power. The I. H. C. engines mean

GASOLINE

a dependability.

In the I. H. C. Engines you ared of an engine that can be do not all times, under any co ter Co. of Am Perhaps a man can sit on three stools and

Don't expect to expectorate on the side-alk next week.

You didn't do anything, Shaun Kelly, but

Even the new football rules do not please me of the kickers.

Perhaps he may be President, but never a General in the army. Dairying and milk farming require the 5-0'clock-in-the-morning kind of industry.

The small six+ of Funst in does not de-tract from his greatness. He will loom tall in history.

capping.

The country fair should be bright, lively and attractive, but free from fakirs and gawblers. The practical education idea should never be lost sight of in arranging

Sometimes it seems possible to become a good farmer from habit. That is one reason why successful farmers are so many of them the sons of good farmers. They early got into the right ruts and stayed there.

Lillian Russell's daughter Dorothy is seeking a divorce from Mr. Rinstein. The fair Lillian with a divorceable daughter! Can such a thing be and evercome us like a summer cloud without our special wonder?

The new evening dress coat in London will be a blue swallow-tail with 'brass buttoms. That will be the real Daniel Webster coat, which ex-Mayor Curtis' father used to wear, and it is to be hoped that the waff waistecat will go with it.

in history.

Mrs. Thaw did not buy the pistol, but she was apparently the canse that propelled its deadly bullet.

If real estate was not so greatly overvalued by the assessor the dilatory taxpayers might be fewer.

Madoe, the Welsh prince, who is reputed to have discovered America in 1279, never sang "Hall Columbia."

Richard Croker says he never made any money out of politics. Still, he cannot be called "Poor Richard."

The noiseless pavement will be a good thing if the drivers remember to be careful in the shopping district.

One might think that many people had relatives in Mars from the way they flock to Professor Lowell's lectures.

Quite appropriately there were a number of big gans at the Krupp wedding, including, among others, the Raiser.

They are comparing John B. Moran to Benjamiu F. Butler, and still the shade of the latter has not yet appeared to protest.

It is to be hoped that Boston will not kill Sir Thomas Lipton with kindness. If it gives him too many banquets he may need cupping.

Considerable talk on both sides of the pouttry storage question was prought at the recent hearing before the eity council of Chicago. An ordinance was proposed forbidding storage drudrawn fowls and including other restrictions. It may be doubted at the outset whether the average of orbidding storage of undrawn fowls and including other restrictions. It may be doubted at the outset whether the average discouncil is in any way fit to decide any question of the kind upon which the experiments are even now under way in charge of agricultural experts at Washington. A prominent business man asserted at the hearing that business to the value of \$50,000,000 as year would be vitally affected in Chicago, other cities would be unrestricted and would get business away from that city. Prof. H. S. Grindley of the University of Illinois declared that after an extansive investigation, he was unabled to detect any difference whatever between drawn and undrawn poultry after placed in cold storage. To cannot see why cold-storage prod

hardly likely to be followed out by the average buyer, is certainly suggestive of the many things to be considered.

Real estate agents say that buyers often decide by a few surface indications and forget to ask about the water supply, for should never be lost sight of in arranging the exhibit.

Good farm schools and colleges are better than appropriations from the national treasury to buy cheap seeds to kill weeds or drive out bugs. Better help farmers to help themselves.

Gorky is going to write a book about this country when he gets home, and there will be, no doubt, a good/deal of verbal dynamite in his blowing up. Please don't attack our morals, Maxim.

The Cubans have had their revolution, and now they must pay ffor it out of the \$15,000,000 that President Palesa teff in the treasury. The question now arises, was the game worth the candle?

During the autumn months the farmer should be a merchant and attend well to the sale of his products. It is the dividend season on the farm, and at least half the success depends on good selling.

Extremes meet. In 1910 Vanconver will have an Occidental Oriental Exhibition. That's the time when the West will be saround world we live ou anyway.

The best housewife living carnot makes a happy home for a cranky, cross-grained, fussy husband. A good cray of happiness depends on disposition; well weeded and cultivated, but not well harrowed.

Sometimes it seems possible to become a good farmer from habit. That is one reases why spreasant happed to an disposition; well weeded and cultivated, but not well harrowed.

Sometimes it seems possible to become a good farmer from habit. That is one reases why spreasant happed to a contain the most important and careful judgment.

Every place has its detects. Ne place has all the coverant farms in this part of the owner, and the may hope to avoid the most farm. but he may hope to avoid the most spread to the most farmer from habit. That is one reases why spreads have the most important and careful judgment.

Every place has its detects. Ne place has all the edvantage. No one can hope to obtain the most important

stomach." He recommends boiling with dates, and thinks that such a nation would keep soul and body to for those who are too poor to get a better. It is probable that the ste this esculent was very little und and so, being left in the light after they became continuously less:

Choosing e Farm.

The average farm buyor relies too much should go into the river. What, and spoil the water?

Good roads and good fonces are the best advertisement a section can have. They are advertisement a section can have the advertisement as section can have the advertisement as a section can have the variety of the special farm which he is considered until they have already bought their farm and lived on the for some time over before it have these times.

Many level-headed farmers believe more and more in sheep. Sheep will both fear and more than ever before it have these times.

Many level-headed farmers believe more and more in sheep. Sheep will both fear and more than ever before it have these times.

Send for such experiment station bulletines as you, which it will be useful. Most stations will gigledly mail to onliders the surplus copies not required within their own because the set of the server seen such a sequence of the set of the second the second control of the second control o them, is that I anticipate heavy shipments into England, and a big consumption there at reasonable prices, and at the same time satisfactory to the exporter."

objectionable odors. This is especially important when sliege is being fed. Do not milk while the fresh sliege is in the managers. Milk before feeding.

Orange County, Vt.

Stafford Springs is undergoing the greatest boom in years, the twenty woolen mills running full time and all other business apparently prosperous. All laborers who will work are busy. The Fox District mill, purchased of Sam Rockwell, after standing idle afteen years, is being remodeled at an expense of several thousands of dollars, and will employ several hundred hands. This means a most desirable additional market for farm produce. The trolley being built from Rockville is generally welcomed. All hope for an extension of the Messachnestts system from Monson. The Springs is a fine place to peddle out farmer's butter; there's always a howling demand at twenty-five cents the year round. Apples are in fair supply and at good prices. The local cider mill began its fall campa'gn this week. Butchers are ever on the lookout for sheep or lambs. Sheep are scarce as hen's teeth in this balliwick.—F. H. P., Tolland County, Ct.

The sweet corn crop is the largest yield for a number of years. The potato will be large and fine quality, very dry and mealy when bolled; no rot to speak of yet in sight. The apple crop is a failure with most farmers. The apples are high in price, and many consumers are complaining that they can't find good eating or cooking apples. Our State, county and grange fairs are in full swing now, and are meeting with great success.—A. A. Eastman, Dexter, Me.

Milk absorbs bad odors very readily; con-sequently as soon as it is drawn remove at once from the stable and take to the milk house. Always wilk in a pisce tree from

WANTED PIN BROS

es Wanted Premot Returns RNE & CO

DOSTON, MASS.

Ship to us and get highest man et

PROMPT RETURNS Write for weekly market repo

P. H. WALL & CO.,

A. & O. W. Mead & (a). **COMMISSION MERCHANTS** Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Veal, Lamb, Fruit, Etc.

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GEO. NYE COMPANY

SPRINGPIELD, MASS.

Eggs Wanted Premium paid for strictly fresh eggs.

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Boston, Mass. WE WANT CONSIGNMENTS.

Fred. A. Johnson & Co., Wholesale Commission Merchants.

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POULTRY | Live and Dressed | AND EGGS APPLES A SPECIALTY

No. 10 Essex Ave. and No. 135 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass. * archouse No. 18, Boston & Maine Produce Market, Charlestown, Mass. All inquiries promptly answered. Market Reports and Stancils furnished upon application.

BARRELS FOR SALE Coopered for Apples. F. O. B. Boston on receipt of price.

E. J. GILMORE,

BBL. DEALER, 39 OAK ST., SOMERVILLE, MASS. **BERKSHIRES**

Pit to top your herd or add to its matrons. Of al gos and best price-winning strains. Address ALBE. M. PULPORD. Bel Air, Md.

4,000,000 Peach Trees June Buds a Specialty
Tonnessee Wholes le Nu series

No agents traveled, but sell direct to planters at wholesale prices. Absolutely free from disease and true to name. Write for catalogue and prices before placing your order elsewhere. We quarantee our stock true to name. Largest Peach Nursery in world.

Address J. O. MALE, Winchester, Tenn.



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PLANTS, SHRUBS, VINES, ETC.

STRAMBERRY PLANTS.

READING, MASS.



arket

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Ed.

ters dis-and We gest

BRIGHTON CATTLE MARKET.

Tue-day—Prices on beef cattle were lower than last week by § 750 a pound. The de mand was quite good at the lower range. There were some choice cattle in the market. The supply of all grades was

cattle in the market. The supply of all grades was ample.

A. M Baggs had a pair of choice Swiss steers, 2800 hs, which brought 5]c. The Farmington Live Stock Company soid 2 oxen, 2960 hs, at 49c; 2 oxen, 2790 hs, at 5c, and 19 oxen, 21,970 hs, at 5c, and 1 cattle, 4400 hs, at 5c, and 19 oxen, 21,970 hs, at 5c, and 4 cattle, 4400 hs, at 49c. J. W. Rilsworth soid 5 cattle, 7120 hs, at 3c; 2 cows, 1850 hs, at 2c, and 5 cows, 3730 hs, at 14c. J. O'Brien soid 3 cows, 3730 hs, at 14c. Jacker & Bon soid 4 beat cows, 2400 hs, at 3c; 2 cows, 1900 hs, at 24c, and 4 cows, 2400 hs, at 3c; 5 cows, averaging 800 hs, at 24c, and 4 cows, 2016 hs, at 2c, J. Lacker & Bon soid 4 beef cows, averaging 900 hs, at 3c; 5 cows, averaging 800 hs, at 24c, and 4 cows, 2016 hs, and 1 buil, 1150 hs, at 24c, and 2 canners, 1020 hs, at 14c. Veal Calves—The market for veal calves showed little change from a week ago, but buyers were disposed not to pay as much. Receipts were fairly heavy. E. L. Libby sold 35 calves at 4c. J. O'Brien sold 2 veals at 7c and 15 small calves at \$2.75 each. J. D. Neylon sold 2 veals, 250 hs, at 5c. and 25 small calves at \$2.75 each. J. D. Neylon sold 2 veals, 250 hs, at 5c.

small calves at \$2.75 each. J. D. Neylon sold J veals, 256 bs, at 640.

Hogs—These were lewer by 50 25 h, but they sold readily when drovers were willing to make the concession. J. O'Brien sold it hag, 27 hs, at a 760. H. A. Gilmore & Co. sold is hog; at 400. F. W. Wornwell & Son sold 55 at 6.760.

Sheep and Lambs—The market for sheep and lambs was steady at about the former range of prices. There was a fair supply at the market. E. L. Libby sold 60 lambs, averaging 44 bs, at 650.

Mitch Cows—These were in fairly good demand. Prices held steady. Good militers met with ready buyers. J. W. Elisworth shipped 17 very good militers. They sold to an average of 500 each. J. D. Neylon sold i mileh cow at 550.

WEDNESDAY AT BRIGHTON.

The market for milch cows opened under favors.

WEDNESDAY AT BRIGHTON.

The market for mileh cows opened under favorable conditions, and tra's showed an improvement and greater activity than in the preceding day. There were about 130 less cows in the barn than were on sale last week. A good many buyers were about and those of the drivers that had choice stock on sale found ready purchasers. The medium and poorer grades were not in as good demand. Question, averaged well, with a firm market tone. Reported sales: R. Connors had a string of good to the sea stock, selling at \$60600, one fancy cow bring in sol. Nims & Holbrook sold lytaney oows at \$60 each; 3 milkers at \$10 each; 2 good milkers for \$18, at 10 others sold at \$20045. J. tacker & Son sold diancy Ayrshires and Holsteins at \$90 each; 3 good milkers at \$55 each. E. G. Piper sold 2 choice cows at \$60 each; 10 milkers at \$35.60 each and 18 from \$35.60 at 10 milkers at \$35.60 each and 18 from \$35.60 at 10 milkers at \$35.60 each and 18 from \$35.60 at 10 milkers at \$55.60 each and 18 from \$35.60 at 10 milkers at \$55.60 each and 18 from \$35.60 at 10 milkers at \$55.60 each and 18 from \$35.60 at 10 milkers at \$55.60 each and 18 from \$35.60 each and \$10 each; of the sold \$5 choice cows at \$60 each, and the

PMARKET PRICE

D: movera-olds, \$15690; three-year-olds, \$2690.

Xi (core decision tops, if 380; three-year-olds, \$2600.

Vol (caves-5 370 P B.

Neep and Lambe-Sheep, 16840 P b; 16860 for fame.

Hose-Brighton, 16910 P b; country lots, 1860.

(cal Skins-31.0621.5 each; dairy akins, 762.90.

Tanew-Brighton, 16910 P b; country lots, 16910.

(cal Skins-31.0621.5 each; dairy akins, 762.90.

Tanew-Brighton, 16910 P b; country lots, 16910.

AT WATERTOWN.

All the trains were late at watertown, and the male of was very dult in consequence. Brook and error willing to pa; last week's prices, and chipers were forced to accept the decline. H. J. Whitney sold cow-1019 Bs, at 29c; 1000., 2309 Bs, at pa; 1000. 1895.

AF whitney sold 1000. 1895. A 1895. A

BOSTON PRODUCE MARKETS

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THE DAIRY Management of the Country of the Country



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Veterimary Specifics cure diseases of Horses, Catile, Skeep, Dogs, Hogs and Poultry by seting directly on the stor Parts without loss of time.

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H. H. KIDNEY & BLADDER DISORDERS. 1. 1. SKIN DISEASES, Mange, Eruptions,

J. K. BAD CONDITION, Staring Coat. Co. cach; Stable Cass, Two Specifics, Scok, &c., &?. At draggists, or sent prepaid on receipt of price. Humphreys' Modicine Co., Cor. William and John Streets, New York.

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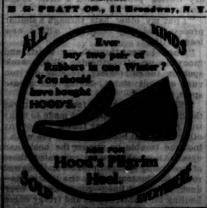


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Pratt's "SCALECIDE" Soluble Petroleum
can any thom.
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stations.



Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

PROBATE COURT. To all persons interested in the estate of PHINEAS P. CURRIER, late of Somerville, in

PHINEAS P. CURRIER, late of Somerville, in said County, deceased:
WHEREAS, E cots O. Currier, the administration the estate of said deceased, has presented for allowance the account of her administration upon the estate of said deceased:
You are hereby clied to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County, on the sixth day of November, A. D. 1906, at ainee celock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be allowed.

any you have, why the same should not be allowed.

And said administratrix is ordered to serve this eitation by delivering a copy thereof to all persons interested in the estate fourteen days, as least, before said Court, or by publishing the same or of in each week, for three successive weeks, in the MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court, and by maling, postpaid, a copy of this eitation to all known persons interested in the estate seven days, at least, before said Court.

Witness, CHARLES J. MCINTIER, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this sixth day of October, in the year one thousand nine hundred and six.

W. E. ROGERS, Register.

FARMERS' WANTS ONE CENT A WORD

our Want Department is established to be and exchange of Stock, Seeds, Fruit eip or Situation Wanted. There is a cha at per word cuty, including lame, addre 1. Jo Display. Cash is accommand

Y 'Beaver Brand' hardwood ashes are the best woo ash fertilizer in the market. Prices quoted delivered on cars at your railway station. Address CHAS. STEVENS, Drawer O, Napance Ontario, Canada.

GANADA Unleached Hardwood Abhes-Hest for tills rinuse. GEORGE L. MUNROE & SONI Osweso, N. Y.

CANADIAN HARDWOOD ASHES—Try this for R Turn'sh good situations in Christian families a good wages at all kinds of housework. Write to ALVATION ARMY EMPLOYMENT DEPARTEMENT, 136 W. 14th street, New York City.

DERKHHIRES—Combination's Rest 4984i—First in D class and hampion at 1940 into national Live Stock Ex. ocition—four paraling and lour spring sours for sale. All good ones. J. A. LELAND Woods's Farm, Springfield, III.

LM WOOD Herd of Aberdeeu-Angus—Blackbirds Ericas, Prides, Queen Mothers, Coquettes, Jitts Harbara and other good families; animals of both sexes for sale at reasonable prices. Also pure bree Brkshire hogs. Write your wahts. T. J. VIDLER Pras, III.

LM GROVE HERD-Angus cattle, Poland-Ching swine, of choice quality and breeding. Young stock of both series for unic. JOHN I., BACHELOK Thum; son, Ia.

I bird, Heach for two or more Every tremum on young stock at the three largest state shows. A few prise winners and fancy breeders at reasonable prices. SCRUGES POULTRY FARM, BOX 10, Mitchellwills, Is.

BARKED Plymouth Nock Eges for hatching, Rim, big to the Bradiey strains. My chice one are large goods, well hard. Eggs 4, 31,8; 30, 27 to; 10 5; 39 years a breeder. JAMES M. RAMSEY, M. Carmel, Wabsah Co., High St. RAMSEY, M. Carmel, Wabsah Co., House, M. Carmel, Washah Co., House, M. Carmel, M. Carmel, Washah Co., House, M. Carmel, M. Ca

BARKSHIR'S Hard boars: Lord Mayor Conglellow's Fromier 7730, two bred gilts open-file, forty checke fall night, Prices box for new catalogue, G. LATTERLE & SON, He Oreck Ey.

MANTED—A buyer for 10 registered female Short II horns and Sherit. All good ones. MAY GOFF Borth Middletown, Bourson Co., Ky.

DESCRIPTION Statistics for sale. A choice Percharge statistics coming by serie of a veright, like pounds a well put up stock horse, blocky built, low done stock of the properties of the proper

THE BURFORD FLOCK OF SHROPSHIRES.

We are importing Shrepshires and other breeds. If you want choice sheep, write us for terms.

Our representative is now in England, and we usk that you order early.

LLOYD JONES BROM., Burlows, Ont., Can



Z, S, BRANSON

Our Domes.

The Workbox.

LADY'S CROCHETED SKIRT.

Use two skeins of gray mixed Germanwn, one skein each of marcon, old gold, white, black, pink,drab, blue; bone crochet hook, medium size. If preferred, knitting worsted may be used.

Begin at top of skirt with a chain of 320 stitches of the gray, mixed, and work across in rows, beginning at right hand, and breaking thread at end of every row till 1½ fingers are done; then join, and work in rounds.

till 13 fingers are done; then join, and work in rounds.

The stitch used is single crochet. (Insert the hook in stitch without pulling yarn over, draw through, then through 2 stitches on hook). Always work into back part of stitch to form a ridge.

Ist round—This row forms a heading through which ribbon is run to tie the skirt; 1 single in each of 2 stitches (*), 1 long crochet in next atteh, 1 double in next, 1 long crochet in next, 1 single in each of 4 loops, repeat from (*) till last 2 stitches, and in each of these put 1 single. (If it should not come out exactly on end, no matter.) Break off yarn.

2d round—(*) One single in each of 2 stitches, then 3 singles all in next stitch (top of point), then 1 single crochet in each of 2 stitches, pass by 2 stitches, repeat from (*) all across. Break off yarn. Continue repeating second row with gray, mixed, till 13 fingers are done, then join, and repeat second row in rounds till 41 rows and rounds from beginning can be counted.

In next round begin to widen.

This finishes skirt. Fasten off ends at placket hole neatly. Run ribbon in top row.

Eva M. Niles.

Girls and the Art of Home Making. At the present time education is considered so important that nearly all the time and energy of our girls between the ages of twelve and seventeen is devoted to study, and many, many mothers sacrifice them-selves, and do more than they are able in order that their girls may study untrameled by household cares. But is this wise? asks a mother in the People's Friend. Every happily married woman however anxious she may be that her daughter should be a brilliant student, must have, as one of her dearest wishes, that her muchloved daughter should one day be as happy a wife and mother as she is herself. That being her desire should she not strive to make her daughter fit for the sphere she would like her to occupy, and try to teach her, in addition to other arts and sciences, those of housekeeping and home-making? In these the mother is the best teacher a girl could have. There are classes in cookery, hygiene, domestic economy, etc., but in none of these will a girl learn how to make a happy home. That can best be learned in her own home with her mother

Soft, Beautiful Hands.

During the cold-weather months the hands may be kept free from chapping by washing them always in tepid water made soft by a tablespoonful of either bran or almond meal; then rub on them the following mixture, which should always be kept on hand, well corked: Glycerin, fresh iemon juice, rose water, each one part; a few drops of attar of roses. This lotion is also excel-lent for the face and should be rubbed into the skin after washing the face in the fits. morning, and again after washing the face before retiring at night. To prevent chapping, rub a little into the skin and wipe off and brushed, once a month will be often thoroughly before going out.

Here is another old family recipe which Pound or grind them into a fine powder. Put a tablespoonful into the water when-ever the hands are rinsed, after washing

This is another excellent recipe not only for preventing redness of the hands, so prevalent in winter, but for improving the skin and destroying warts: Take muriate of ammonia, a teaspoonful; aromatic vine-

of ammonia, a teaspoonful; aromatic vine-gar, a tablespoonfui; topid soft water, a quart. Soak the hands in this for ten or fifteen minutes morning and evening. For hands badly chapped, glycerin chemically pure, or fresh, pure olive oil well rubbed into them several times a day will cure them, though sometimes it is necessary to follow it up by wearing gloves at night pulling them on after amearing

necessary to follow it up by wearing gloves at night, pulling them on after smearing the hands again with the lotion.

To soften and whiten the hands the following recipe is fine: Mix the yolks of two fresh eggs; oil of sweet almonds, two table-spoonfuls; tincture of benzoine, a dessert-spoonful; rose water, a tablespoonful. Beat them well together, and keep in a closely corked bottle. Apply to the hands at night on retiring. Rub it well into the skin and draw on a pair of stout kid gloves, applying it also to the inside of the gloves. Should one desire to continue this, the mixture should be applied to the gloves freshly every night, but the same pair should not be used longer than two weeks. There are beauties, who pride themselves on the beauty of their hands, who glove

There are beauties, who pride themselves on the beauty of their hands, who giove themselves as regularly on retiring at night as they do on going into the street.

A clammy moisture of the hands is an annoyance with which some are afflicted. Possibly it is a sign of enfeebled health, but it may occur as a constitutional feadency. The lotion just mentioned combining muriate of ammonia does efficient fervice for that also. So will half a teaspoonful of alum in the water, or render the water sour with a few drops of aromatic sulphuric acid. For temporary purposes ful of alum in the water, or render the water sour with a few drops of aromatic sulphuric acid. For temporary purposes the hands may be rubbed with French chalk, powdered scapstone or lycopodium powder.—The Designer.

and in a good-sized tin bex that had bee

"Calling on Mrs. F— the other day," said a fashionable woman to one of her friends, "I was rather surprised when her maid came down to the reception room and told me she was still in bed, although the morning was well on toward neen, and I knew that it had been her custom for several years to devote the early part of the day to walking, in the hope of reducing her weight.

weight. "'Not ill, Lucy?' I said, as I entered the

skirt; 1 single in each of 2 stitches (*), 1 long crochet in next, 1 double in next, 1 long crochet in next, 1 single in each of 4 loops, repeat from (*) till last 2 stitches, and in each of these put 1 single. (If it should not come out exactly on end, no matter.) Break off yarn.

2d round—(*) One single in each of 2 stitches, then 3 singles all in next stitch (top of point), then 1 single crochet in each of 2 stitches, pass by 2 stitches, repeat from (*) all across. Break off yarn. Continue repeating second row with gray, mixed, till 12 fingers are done, then join, and rounds from beginning can be counted.

In next round begin to widen.

42d round—With marcon, 1 single crochet in every stitch, except on top of each point put 5 single all in 1 stitch, and that the centre.

43d round—With marcon, 1 single in each of 4 stitches, 3 single all in next stitch, 1 single in each of 4, pass by 2, repeat from (*) to end of round. Do 7 more rounds of marcon like forty-third round, then 2 rounds blue, 2 rounds white, 2 rounds black, 2 rounds drab, 9 rounds black, 2 rounds drab, 9 rounds black, 2 rounds pink, 2 2 roun

Remember, that a dog digests its food very slowly, so should never have more than two meals a day when in health. For a house dog that gets little exercise one meal is sufficient.

meal is sufficient.

The food should be plain, wholesome and nutritious. Above all things, says Country Life in America, avoid preserves and sweetmests of all kinds, sugar, hot toast, tea and other stuff of that kind.

Feed your dog regularly. If you give him one meal a day, let it be at midday; if two, morning and evening, and always at the same hour.

the same hour.

Let the animal eat until he is satisfied, for if he is fed regularly you need have no fear that he will gorge.

If your pet is to be kept in the house he will require very little meat—a small piece every third day with a bone to gnaw on. A

one is a great aid to digestion and keeps the teeth in good condition.

Give bread soaked in meat gravy, bisonit soaked in milk, oatmeal or rice or potatoes, and once or twice a week green vegetables. Soraps of beef, mutton, etc., from the table are all that is needed in the way of meats.

Avoid giving liver.

Dog biscuit is good for a change. Many owners feed fish now and theu to their dogs, but we have had dogs that such food always caused to suffer from skin disease.

Let your dog have water as often as he

is excellent for rendering the hands soft and smooth: Take horsechestnuts, or buckeyes, as they are sometimes called, peel and dry them thoroughly in the oven.

Rinse out the scap thoroughly, and then douche the dog in cold water, after which

douche the dog in cold water, after which rub dry.

If you keep the dog outside provide a good dry kennel with a southern exposure and with clean bedding of wheat or rye straw. Change the bedding frequently and sprinkle a little oil of peppermint over the straw now and then—just enough to let you know it is there. If you can get the dry peppermint use that. It will help to keep the dog clear of feas.

Remember that if the kennel is not clean and dry and cheerful, or if your dog is

and dry and cheerful, or if your dog is pampered and overfed, he will be likely to have distemper.

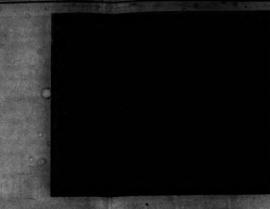
"Look smart, do I?" asked the girl with a small allowance. "And fresh. As if I had just come out of a bandbox, even if it is the middle of September. Well, I've worked for the effect, you may be sure of

"If you only knew, this hat I am wearing that you say looks so nice had a thorough going over and freshening up last week. I ripped it all to pieces, being eareful to remember how the trimmings went, straightened the wires, eleaned the buckle, steamed the velvet bow and remade it and removated; the roses. The roses were terribly faded and all washed out. I gave them a gasolene bath and recolored them by the dry tinting process, using a little rouge moistened on the tip of my finger.

"I put my other hats through a similar process, and they came out with a new lease of life.

"Thes I went through my waists and fancy bleuses, strengthening all the weak spots in the embroidery, eleaning off iron rust or fruit sinins, taking out grease spots, etc.

"Early in the masses I found that it was the heeks on my elethes that made so many other thing that hooked went to the wash I took the trouble to remove the hooks and



GLISE SETTER AT WORK.

gown came out perfectly element and looking as good as new.

"But there," she wound up, lengthing, "you know enough about the secrets of my continue. They are so simple any girl could follow them, only she won't take the trouble."—H. Y. Tribune.

The Language of Umbreites.

There is a language of umbreites as of flowers. For instance, place your umbreits in a rack, and it will often indicate that it

will change owners.

To open it quickly in the street meathat somebody's eye is going to be

danger.

To shut it quickly signifies that a hat or two will probably be knecked off.

An umbrella carried over a woman, the man getting nothing but the drippings of the rain, signifies a courtship.

When the man has the umbrella and the woman the drippings, it indicates mar-

To swing your umbrells over your shoulder signifies "I am making a nuisance of myself."

To put an alpace umbrella by the side of a silk one signifies "Exchange is no rob-

bery."
To lend an umbrella indicates "I am a To return an umbrella means—well never mind what it means; nobody ever does that.—Spare Moments.

To Avoid Taking Cold. The best way to overcome chilly sensa-tions of the spine and back on the least change of temperature is to put your back up, so to speak; to contract the massles of the back. If you are getting chilly about the back of the neck, stiffen the neck and set the muscles to work. When you are sit-ting still and find yourself getting chilly, set the muscles to work, and you will soon get over it. If you do not start your musset the muscles to work, and you will soon get over it. If you do not start your muscles going, you will soon find them going of their own accord. You will begin to shiver—an involuntary action of the muscles. If you will set your muscles at work before that shivering comes, you will be able to prevent it. Contract your hands, your legs, the muscles of your back, raise up your chest, stiffen your neck, then turn it vigorously, slowly, from side to side, or bend it backward and forward. This will keep you from taking cold. One never need take cold when sitting still. You can make your muscles work just as hard when sitting down as when walking around, and it may be more convenient.—Good Health.

It is not difficult to "do up" the light weight silks, such as India, China and pongee. The garment should never be boiled, nor should it be washed in soda water, a mistake which is often committed by the inexperienced, and which utterly ruins the material.

Give your dog regular exercise. Do not take him out for an airing at the end of a chain—that is not exercise. Turn him loose and let him run. Exercise either before feeding or some time afterward, for exercise on a full stomach is likely to cause poses, a little methylated spirit being used in the final rinse. In the case of white sliks the same rules may be followed, but in ad-dition to the methylated spirit a little blue

Colored silks may be hung out to dry in the sun, but white or oream silk should never be subjected to strong heat in dry-ing, and the best method in this case is to wrap up the articles in a cloth and lay them aside until the time has come for iron-ing. This should always be done while the

ing. This should always be done while the silk is damp, a piece of muslin being laid over the article so that the hot iron does not press directly on the surface.

It must be remembered that if the water is too hot, it will discolor white silk, while if the scap is not entirely rinsed out of the material it will make it hard and papery.

PRARS WITH BICK.

Halve the pears and cook until tender in syrup flavored with lemen julce and ginger. Remove the cores and in each cantip-place a peens nut. Heep steamed rice, on a circular dish and place the pears around it, then poor ever the rice the syrup in which the pears were cooked. To be served either hat or cold.

TOMATO CHUTHRY.

Common mustard used as a plaster or poulties is the best cure for a cold on the chest, and the white of an egg with sugar is the finest medicine for hoarseness. To cure a burn an application of the white skin that lines the shell of an egg is unbestable, while the raw yolk is a capital tonic. Apple skin jelly does not sound attractive, but it is as good as jelly made from apple juice. So much juice is left in the parings that if these are boiled down and strained, one will find they have as good a grade of jelly, and a few extra tumblerial.

Glasses which have held milk should never be washed in warm water while the drogs of the milk cling round the edges. If the glass is first rinsed out in sold water it can then be washed safely in warm water in the usual way.

anfely in warm water in the usual way.

A whick broom makes the best of sprinklers for the house plants, the fine apray that it sheds when dipped in water and staken over them coming in eart the dry heat of the house. If the table and ether small ferns are sprinkled in this way every night their jardinieres will have to be replenished less frequently.

Since the racks or shelves of white enamelled wood for holding hat and blouge boxes have become so popular, a shoe box is one of the latest novelties. A box large enough to fit into the window and form a seat, is jined with pockets all around the incide for slippers, leaving a space in the middle for the boots. These boxes are covered with beautiful flowered cretonnes.

Popular Science.

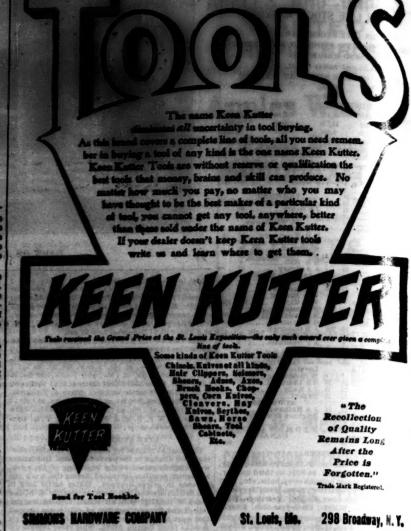
—In India, where earth eating is common, Drs. H. H. Mann and David Hooper have made a new investigation of the so-called edible clays. In thirty-three samples, silica was the chief ingredient, constituting over fighty per cent. In eight samples. "Goplehanda," a prepared earth from Baroda, was tound to be a mari with 61,38 per cent. of calcium carbonate, but only eight of the other samples showed more than one per cent. of lime. "Multanimatti," sold for edible purposes in bazaars of Baluchistan, Baroda and Bengal, is a buff colored shale. Laterite is the edible clay of Mysore, halloysite, that of Trav ancore and the Wynasajelmolite is baked and eaten in Bombay, and hydrated silica firds favor in Madras and Travancore. "Palla" stone, used in Rajputana to sati-fy hunger in time of famine, is tale chist. Most of the remaining specimens are mixtures of sand and clay. These earths have only infinitesimal proportions of organic matter, and they are utterly without food value.

food value.

—A needed scientific instrument pointed out by Dr. Ouade, a French meterologist, is a nivem eter, or show-gage. Attempts to use the pluviometer, or rain-gage, have been made, a lamp being added to meit the snow, but the meiting has been only partial, and the opening has become filled. The lack is of greater importance than may at first appear. The snowfall in France, for instance, has been diminishing for years, and accurate measurements are required to determine whether this is a temporary phase in a cycle of wet and dry years or whether the snow is soon to disappear perm suently.

Benjamin F. Southwick.

Secretary Benjamin F. Southwick of the Bec-on Fruit and Froduce Exchange died very uddenly Oct. 11, at 9.15 A. M., at his deck in the rehange rooms, soos after arriving from his me at Lowell street, Peabody. Mr. South-lek was the first president of the Boston Fruit salers Association in 1883. This association corporated under the name of the Boston Fruit



100-STANDARD DELAINE MERINO RAMS FOR SALE--100 Also ewes of any age desired. Empire State Delaines, bred from All sheep are registered.

W. E. MUNT, Clarence, N. Y. Rural Free Delivery No. 1.

OF MASSACHUSETTS

FISH -- When not to be taken. PENALTIES. PIKE-PERCH not to be in possession or transported between FEB. 1 and JUNE 1

BLACK BASS not to be taken under eight inches.

TROUT, LAKE TROUT & LAND-LOCKED SALMON between SEPT. 1 and APRIL 1

But the Company of Marketin Franklin Hampdon and Hamp-810 \$10-25 Except in the Counties of Nerkshire, Franklin, Hampden and Hampshire, where close season is between JULY 15 and APRIL 15.

AFTER MARCH S1, 1007, close season in ALL COUNTIES between AUG. 1 and APRIL 15.

TROUT less than six inches in length not to be taken.

WILD TROUT not to be bought, sold, or offered for sale, for each fish.

SALMON between AUG. 1 and MAY 1, 810-25 810 81 SALMON between AUG. 1 and MAY 1, SMELT (only with hook and hand line at any time) between MARCH \$10-50 81 LOBSTERS, slive, not to be less than 10 1-2 inches in length-boiled

GAME--When not to be Killed. PENALTIES UNNATURALIZED FOREIGN-BORN CIT-ZENS MUST SECURE FROM TOWN

OR CITY CLERK A LICENSE FOR HUNTING. PARTRIDGE and WOODCOCK, except in Bristol County, between DEC. 1 and OCT. 1
In Bristol County, between DEC. 15 and NOV. 1
QUAIL, except in Bristol and Nantucket Counties, between DEC. 1 and NOV. 1

In Bristol County, between DEC. 15 and NOV. 1
In Bristol County, AFTER JAN. 1, 1907, between DEC. 1
and NOV. 1 tucket County, taking, killing or possession prohibited until QUAIL KILLED IN MASSACHUSETTS not to be sold at any time

QUAIL FROM OTHER STATES not to be sold from Jan 1 to Nov. 1 after Jac. 1, 1907.

BLACK DUCK, or TEAL, between MAR. 1 and SEPT. 1.

ALL OTHER KINDS OF DUCKS, between MAY 20 and

SNIPE, BAIL and MARSH or BEACH BIRDS, between MAR. 1 and JULY 16.
HARES and RABBITS, except in Bristol County, between MAR. 1 and OCT. 1.
In Bristel County, between MAR. 1 and NOV. 1.
GRAY SQUIRELLS, except in Bristol County, between MAR. 1 and

In Brietol County between DEC. 15 and NOV. 1.

DEEE are not to be killed at any time.

Not to be chased with dogs.

INSECTIVOSOUS and SONG BIEDS are not to be killed, captured on held in presention at son time.

or held in possession at any time.

TRAPPING, SHARING, FERRETING OF BIRDS AND ANIMALS Prohibited, except owner on his own land may trap, BUT NOT SNARE, bares and rabbits between Oct. 1 and Dec. 1.

FERRETS USED ILLEGALLY to be Confiscated.

MONGOLIAN, ENGLISH, AND GOLDEN PHEASANTS are not to be killed or held in possession, except for propagation.

MALE PHEASANTS MAY BE KILLED during the open season for abouting small.

for shooting quali.
WILD PICKONS, UPLAND PLOVER, HERON, BITTERN,
GULLS, (except herring guil and black-backed gull) and TERNS,
are not to be killed at any time.

MEATH HEN (pinnated grouse) and WOOD DUCK not to be killed

stany time.

SALE OF Prairie Unickens Prohibited after Jan. 1, 1907...

SALE OF Shore, Marsh and Beach Birds Prohibited, except during open season, for each bird.

SALE OF DUCKS PROHIBITED, except during open season, after Jan. 1, 1907, each bird.

SALE OF Paytridge and Weedcock Prohibited at All ENDING OR CARBYING GAME OUT OF THE STATE

U. S. LAWS BELATING TO SHIPPING CAME.

staining dead animals, birds, or parts thereof, shipped by interstate stainly method with name and address of shipper and NATURE OF the chipper, carrier and consignee, not over \$200. Penalty on transporting game killed in violation of laws of State in which killed

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poetry.

BUT NOT TODAY, Away with sorrow, until the morrow,
Then I will entertain
The grimest ghost, in all the host
of sorrow's endless chain;
But not today. I'm far away Where nature beams and smiles, Corearlet tinges and golden fringes an autumn's balmy aisles.

A say with trouble, Fate's ugly double in the much my presence haunt—
Tomorrow bring your poison sting and with thee I will jaunt. Binot today. Another way footsteps shall incline
Were the harebells nod to the golden-rod,

ves nature's countersian The away remorse, on whose face across, and hateful message burns;
If a must grieve—and yet receive,
His when the morrow turus—

Bor not today—while echoes play At merry maiden, with burden laden,

The away! away!—this glorious day
A shadow shall contain—
To cross the mean of autumn's sheen,
I nature's fair domain;
But i these days—thro' upland ways
Where plenty reigns supreme—
Hear the harvest song as it peals along,
Where sunset glories gleam.
GRORGE HERRIOTT.

BLITHE BEART. I face the sun and cannot see
My shadow on the grass;
The hours are all too sweet for me
To count them as they pass.

I little older day by day
I grow, but it is truth
That age has never found the way
To touch my heart's glad youth. if I could live a thousand years
I still should be the boy
Taught early to forget the tears
And to hold fast to joy.

And if I read the world aright While journeying along, God put us here to find delight

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RE OF ity on killed

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The bird that sings, the bud that blows And I alike, each one Heeds not how far the shadow goes So long as shines the sun.

—Frank Demater Sherman, in N. Y. Sun.

THE LAND OF LONG AGO. Adown the leafy lane of time. By vehicle of roving rhyme, To the Land of Long Ago!

Here shadows underneath the trees Are love's immortal memories, And faintly echo down the breeze Sweet vocal ghosts of melodies From the Land of Long Ago.

Here every sorrow disappears; Here hope is king, and will no tears In his domain, nor any fears— But years are days and days are years In the Land of Long Ago.

Here thrives no rank and weedy hate, Here friendsh p dwells in noble state; Oh, he is master of his fate Who can unlock the narrow gate Of the Land of Long Ago!

If any man of us there be
Whose heart is pure, whose soul is free
He shall possess the golden key
To pass him in, with you and me,
To the Land of Long Ago;

By vehicle of roving rhyme, Adown the leafy lane of time, To the Land of Long Ago. —New York Sun.

THOUGHTS ON THE COMMAND-MENTS.

"Love your neighbor as yourself,"
So the parson preaches;
That's one-half the D-calogue,

So the prayer book teaches. Half my duty I can do With but little labor, For with all my heart and soul Mighty little credit that] To my self-denial; Not to love her, though, might be Something of a trial.

Something of a trial.
Why, the rosy light that peeps
Through the glass above her
Lingers 'round her lips—you see
E'en the sunbeams love her. So, to make my merit more 1'll go beyond the letter; Love my neighbor as myself? Yes, and ten times better.

For she's sweeter than the breath
Of the spring that passes
Through the fragrant, budding woods,
O'er the meadow grasses. And I've preached the word I know, And I've preached the word I know,
For it was my duty
To convert the stubborn breast
Of the little beauty.
Once again success has crowned
Missionary labor,
For her sweet eyes own that she
Also loves her neighbor.
—George Augustus Baker.

THE MAN AND HIS WORK

I haven't much faith in the man who compla Of the work he has chosen to do. He's lazy, or else he's deficient in brains, And—maybe—a hypocrite, too. He's likely to cheat and he's likely to rob; Away with the man who finds fault with his job But give me the man with the sun in his face, And the shadows all dancing behind; Who can meet his reverses with calmness and

And never forgets to be kind; For whether he's wielding a sceptre or swab,
I have faith in the man who's in love with his
1/b. —John L. Shroy, in Lippincett's.

Brilliants.

Keep, Lord, Thy child in poverty
If wealth must dim his eyes
To the beauties of Thy pictured earth,
To the glory of Thy skies.

And in Thy mercy send defeat
If victory's fruit must be
ludifierence to his neighbor's need—
If victory cost him Thee.
—Charles F. Saunders.

We are all weak, but weaker
Hold no one than thou art,
Then as thou growest meeker,
Higher will go thy heart,
—George MacDon

Our love is not a fading, earthly flower; Its winged seed dropped down from Paradise, And, sursed by day and night, by sun an

shower,
Doth momently to fresher beauty rise;
To us the leafless autumn is not bare,
Nor winter's rattling boughs lack lusty green.
Our summer hearts make summer's fulines

Where
No leaf, or bud, or blossom may be seen;
For nature's life in love's deep life doth lie,
Love,—whose forgetfulness is beauty's deat
Whose mystic key these cells of thou and I
late the infinite freedom openath.
And more state body's dark and narrow grate
The wide-flung leaves of Heaven's own palace
gate.—James Eussell Lowell.

Oct. 1 mas 85,014,000 and the circulation per capita \$33 08, according to a Treasury statement. The general stock of money in the United States increased by \$37,646,054 since Sept. 1, the fill amount on Oct. 1 being stated at \$3,142,722,522.

Miscellaneous,

Too Meny Cooks

she had completed all her preparations for the class, a shock-headed boy had appeared with the disturbing letter:

"Dear Madam," it ran. "I'm serry to eay as I'm ill with the sore throat, so I cannot oblige you tonight, and being so late I can't find you no one size but my cousis, him being up at the equire's and in the house, so will be handy and useful, and I've sent him word this minute, so he will be sure to oblige you. Yours chediently, Sarah Thempson."

The village clock struck eight, and still viva waited for her assistant. Apparently, the obliging youth omitted punctuality from his stock of virtues. As the last stroke died away, and the girl turned to go inside the schoolhouse, a man rode furiously down the lane on a bicycle. The machine was old and battered, and, like the clothes of the rider, had seen better days. Viva saw a dark, youthful face, and noted that the files on his old cap and the white neckeloth, twisted round his throat in place of collar, gave the man more the appearance of a green than that of an indoor servant.

"Are you from the Hall? Stop this instant!" she called out in a very persamptory manner.

The man stared, but jumped off his bicycle.

"Yes, I'm Hall," he said, gazing at the girl. Viva hardly heard the answer.

"I've been waiting ages," she said, in an aggreeved manner. "I was told to arpost you at the cookery class?" The man's countenance

greeved manner. "I was told to expect you at the cookery class tonight."

"Oookery class?" The man's countenance cleared. "Yes, I did promise something—"he began, but he spoke to Viva's back.

"Follow me quickly, and don't waste time," she directed.

There was a smile on the man's face, as he obeyed these instructions, but when he had passed the door of the schoolhouse, the grin faded to a genuine look of fear.

The room was large and bare. On a raised platform stood a gas stove, and on the table there was a collection of scoaling utensils and provisions. All this was harmless energy, but what brought the bashful red to Hall's face and fixed it there was the fact that the room was simply packed with the petiticent brigade—meet of them young, and a fair proportion quite pretty.

simply packed with the perticost brigate—meet of them young, and a fair proportion quite protty.

Notebooks in hand, they sat round on the forms. Bome looked bored, and were obviously there under protest, while others were so eager in their search after new recipes that they did not need a ring to label them "Engaged." All of them stared at the masculine intruder.

The charming cock stepped on to the platform.

"I'm exceedingly sorry to be late in starting," she said, "but my assistant kept me waiting. However, we will lose no more time."

She hurriedly gave out the initial recipe, and then turned to the thoroughly alarmed Hall.

"You'd better have this on," she observed, and then she started to tie a very serviceable looking apron about him. Hall placed desperate hands to restrain her.

"Not for worlds!" he exclaimed; "and really, Miss—er—"

"Not for worlds?" he exclaimed; "and really, "lise-er-"
The black eyebrows around themselves in a diagreeable manner.
"It is simply to save your clothes," she remarked acidly. "If I" such an accent on the "I"—" do not mind wearing an apton, surely you need not object."
Hall felt himself dwindling visibly.
"Look here, Miss-er," he began, "I really must explain. You're making a mistake. Do listen! I don't know what you expect me to do, and—"



A BATCH OF BEHOMY AND PROMISSING YOUNGETAN-og Reglish Setter of Lingfold Brage strein. Kennels of R. S. Der Indianapolio, Ind.

ocokery.

"You see, I only get a holiday about once in five years, and was here fishing. Mot the squ're, and he invited me to try his preserves. He happened to mention that he had to put in one attendance at the cookery class, and I offered to look in for him," went on Hall.

Viva's sigh was indicative of the resignation of desnair.

Viva's sigh was indicative of the resignation of despair.

"Well, I suppose I've quite done for myself in Hillstone," she said. "To begin with, I've made a laughing stock of myself. Then, of course, you'll tell the squire all you've seen, Tes, I know that sauce was burned, though I did say it was the coloring. And there's worse than that."

"Still worse?" Hall was heartless enough to laugh in the face of such a tragedy.

"Yes—werse," was the reply. "I—I told you to take hints from me."

Here the tears fell, but Hall affected not to see them.

"Auyway," he said, "you've taken me en as assistant, and a jolly poor jee I've made of it. Now I'm going to faish up in the orthodox way by washing up. Wou't you help me? It's rather fun."
Be Viva took up a towel and helped him, just as a year later she helped him to lee the names "Adrian" and "Viva" on a wedding cake.—Answers.

Poutb's Department.

A LAUGARD. Oh, little Afterthought, I wish
You had not come to me,
For with myself I otherwise
Quite satisfied should be,
You're excellent, but I deplere
That you should not have come before.

Why is it that you are not prempt,
But saunter in instead
When all the things I've done are done,
And all I've said is said?
Of nuisances you are the worst;
Don't come, unless you come at first!
—Eunice Ward, in Life.

A Short Sermon.

Don't come, mines you come at strail
——Mines Ward, in Liste Ward, in the cities ward, in Liste Ward, in Control of the Ward, in Control of the Ward, in Liste Ward, in List

Dotes and Queries.

STANBARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK

America, is also a diminutive of the proper name Bobert, and occurs in the Mother doose rhame:

Bobin, the bobbin, the big-bellied Ben, He ate so much that he ate for ten.

The turkey derives its name from the errone-ous belief when it was soon in England that it came from the land of the Sultan and not from America, where the wild turkey is indigenous. The name cook is designed or "with which chantic cleer heralds the approaching dawn, white hen it derived from the Lain canner, to that, in the control is the "cock-adooding-doe" "with which chantic cleer heralds the approaching dawn, white hen it derived from the Lain canner, to thin, in the control is the "cock-adooding-doe" "with which chantic cleer heralds the approaching dawn, white hen it derived from the Lain canner, to thin, in the control is the recreation. Onloken is a distinct of cock and pullet, from the French word pools, meaning a hen. A Frenchman calling on an English friend, said: "I hope I don't cock roach on your time,"

"Hensersch, you mean," said the Englishman. "Yes, yes," replied the French man. "I always did all up those genders."

The book is so named from the labit of this squashe bird of ducking its head under water is sauch of food. The main duck's designation of drake is intend to destruction. But why the phrase to make "drake is freed from one of the most quiet of demonstrate from the control from the control from the photh of the freed from one of the most quiet of demonstrate from the control from the control from the firm groom," the latter as "ducking "is from "duck" and "gealing "as firm duck" and "speaked it it was hard work to drive goes, she answered, "They sometimes by away." A limost equally at home on land, in water and in the air, the wild goese are among the most cateswire travelers among birds, and are much sought after by sportamen. "Gander" and "gealing "as firm the most of the row of the word in the firm groom," the latter as "ducking "is from "duck" and "making" from "lamb." The young of the larkey as a ducking "as

Gems of Thought.

.....Is he not a fool, that when a pebble is offered to him by one and a pearl by another, chooses the pebble and refuses the pearl?
..... O sinner, whatever thou thinkest of it now, the day is coming when thou wilt call thyself a thousand fools for preferring the trash of this world - to the heavenly treasure.—Philip Henry.

Self must be the fulcrum on which your

.... The noisy waves are failures, but the great dient tide is a second. . . . Do you know what it is to be failing every day, and yet to be sure that your life is, as a whole, in its great novement and meaning, not failing, but suc-ceeding?—Phillips Brooks.

Historical.





should be prepared for the common allments and hurts. Wisest plan to have on hand the approved remedy, the one everybody knows and en-

Kendall's **Spavin Cure**

Cured All Alimenta.

Albany, H. J. TPark Are, March & 1868.
Dv. B. J. Kendell Co.,
Bacoburg Falls, Vt.
Gentilemen:—Please send me a copy of your
"Treatise on the Horse and his Diseases." J
Sind your Kendell's Spavin Cure all right, I
am employed by W. H. Whitney & Co., of
Albany, and it has curedall aliments in our
stables, Spavin, Curt, Ringbone and Hip
Diseases, and other aliments.

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Twenty-five Bushels of WHEAT to the Acre in dollars of over \$16 perAcre This on land, which has cont the farmer nothing, but the price of tilling it, tells its own story. The

> Canadian Covernment from \$6 to \$30 per acre from railroad

Columbia Herd

Aberdeen-Angus.

toring purchased the LEWIS VAN WHIKLE'S natural hard of Aberdoon. LeWIS VAN WHIKLE'S natural action of the state of the st

Barbara's Rosegay 46164, MARGOR LAND AND LUMBER CO.,

My method of wearing a soit is to stop him from sucking the mare gradually, and to extend this course over a period of three or four we:ks when he is about five months old. Then neither soit nor mare seems to notice the change and n ither suffers incon-

veniones.

At first I let him go without snoking all day long, while the mare is at work, letting them stay together over night. Then he gets only a chance to such a little while morning and evening, and at last only once a day. By that time the mare will refuse him entirely and he has learned to eat hay and oats and to drink water enough for all his needs. I have colts halter broken at two or three weeks old, and they will stand tied, anywhere when two months old or least

Mambrino Patchen 58. Alcantara was brown in color, stood 15.3 hands at the withers and in stud condition weighed not far from 1100 pounds. The noticeable far from 1100 pounds. The noticeable points in his conformation were a slightly dished face, a capacious barrel, immensely strong loin coupling and quarters, and very straight hind legs. He was a natural trotter and showed early speed. He was first raced as a four-year-old. The well known Lexington, Ky., trainer, Mike Bowerman, who handled the colt that season, cooc informed the writer that he crove Alcantara a half in 1.06 in a worker and believed that he could have trotted the full mile in 2.13. He got a record of 2.23 that season in a race against aged herses and under unfavorable conditions.—Herse Breeder.

Butter Conditions.

Prices in Boston hold about steady with the situation as firm as eye and no sign of a relapse in the market. The only new feature is the increasing use of storage goods, for the reason that strictly abole, fresh made butter becomes more and more source as the season of frested and dry fodder comes on. In fact, sholes Northern fresh made tub butter is rather scarce and most of that grade is from the West. The low grades continue a large proportion of the receipts and are selling slowly, because of competition of storage stock, which is in steady demand at 25 to 96 cents, according to grade and style of putting up. Some dealers are said to be asking more than these figures for storage butter. Box and print butter, if fine, sells without difficulty at about one cent premium above tab butter.

ter.

The cheese market has shown some signs of weakness in outside markets and quotations everywhere are a little lower.

At New York there is sufficient call to absorb all of the really fancy fresh creamery, regular trade taking the bulk of the supply. Where goods are free to be sold on the open market they bring 37 cents to a fraction more where the quality is very fancy. Regular customers are charsed an agreed premium, over the official question, which is held at 364 cents, and of course, represents only the settling basis. Stock well worth 264 to 26 cents finds a moderate outlet also, but the medium to prime grades, which still comprise a very considerable part of the stock, are in light demand but held stock, are in light demand but held stock, Below 22 cents there is call for about all that comes in. Storage creamery holds a firm position;

sand ont and to drike water cough for all this shade. It was could know the months of a water to be a state of the state o

ing houses, restaurants and other cheap trade.

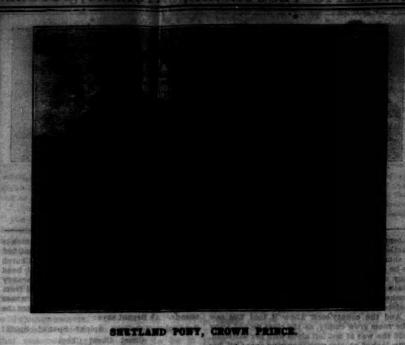
The production of choose continues to be the most important industry in the Believille district of Ontario. There are 210 factories which produced, in 1905, 210,000 house of choose, of an average weight of eighty-five pounds, or a total of 11,850,000 pounds. The government assists the obsesse makers by furnishing an expert, whose services any factory can call on at any time to assist in overcowing obstacles in the production of a good quality, and also to instruct in cheese making. The government pays for iding all cars used in transporting choose to tide water.

Dairy products show a marked increase in exports in 1906 as compared with 1906. The quantity of butter exported is the nine months ending with September, 1906, is 21,800,000 pounds, against 9,000,000 in the corresponding months of 1906.

Increasing Trade in Ments.

Exports of ments in September and the nine months ending with September, 1906, show a marked increase over the corresponding periods of last year. The praliminary figures of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor show that the value of ment and dairy products exported from the principal ports of the United States in the month of September, 1905, was \$16,006,270, against \$12,790,005 in September, 1905. For the nine menths ending with September the value of ment





coast for both eggs and butter he reports as active.

coast for both eggs and butter he reports as active.

The thirtieth annual convention of the stating the object of the meeting, he asked stating the object of the meeting, he asked for expression of views of those present. Each and all who spoke favored the form and all who spoke favored the form will be held at Eimira, N. Y., Dec. 11-14. The convention will include a full display of dairy machinery. After the addresses ample time will be given for discussion.

The noted stallion Alcantara died at the farm of his owner, E. W. Conant, Lavestand, O., on Monday, Oct. 1. This successful sire of speed was bred by Dr. A. S. Talbert of Lexington, Ky., and fooled in 1876. He was by the renowned George Wilkes (2.22) and was the first fool produced by the wonderful brood mare Alms Mater, a standard and the factories work over, but it (2.22) and was the first fool produced by the wonderful brood mare Alms Mater, a standard brieflest in 1906. Alcantara are adapted to the farmous brood-mare size adapted of the famous brood-mare size of barrels from Bostos, 115,800 barrels from New York, 16,648 barrels from Portland, 178,965 barrels from Montreal, 54,800 barrels from Halifax and 365 barrels from Sydney, C. B., a total of 462,473 barrels, compared with 702,906 barrels during the corresponding time in 1906, and 667,110 barrels in 1904.

A Chiesgo buyer returning from a trip in western New York reports Baldwiss and Greenings selling at \$2.15 and \$2.55 per barrel, with \$2.75 and \$2.90 the price of Kings. He says that the western New York sppice are being picked up extensively by exporters and not many will be shipped to the West.

the whole trouble, and even the new route of shipment by sea via Stockton Springs, has not overcome the difficulty. G. L. Robertson, one of the largest shippers, estimates the crop as high as 17,000,000 bushels, of which about 14,000,000 will be available for shipment. Shipments last year were only 11,000,000 bushels, indicating the increased difficulty that confronts the

wly. The situation on the h so indication of more operary fluctuations u son, when an upward tendency is to be expected.

Peattry Pienty and Lower
The market for dressed poultry entinues ather dult on account of large specially from the West. Much of this Western stock is not first class and ends to describe the market, injuring so what the sale of even the choice New sglan grades. Fowls are especially slow of sal Reasting chickens being but a sma part the receipts, they sell quite read to a fancy breilers, but small mixed the sale of the sale of even the choice for the poster and broile to the poster also in liberal supply, with prices to the sale of the sale

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